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<p>(54) Title: METHOD FOR SPECIFYING USER INTERFACES AND PROGRAMMING SYSTEM RUNNING A MULTI- PLE USER INTERFACE TYPE COMPUTER</p>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A method for specifying user interfaces and a programming system running a multiple user interface type computer is disclosed. User interface information (UII) is described with the help of a UII concept in form of a directed graph with information associated to nodes. The information contains general (GP-UII) and specific information (SP-UII) and this information is transformed into control information for the different user interface types. Thus, a concept is provided for supporting multiple different user interface types at the same time in a consistent way.</p>		
<p>The diagram illustrates the architecture of a programming system for multiple user interface types. At the top, three user interface types are shown: 'Dialog Interface' (represented by a computer icon), 'Speech Output' (represented by a speaker icon), and 'other User Interface types' (represented by three dots). Below these are two 'Presentation Front-End' blocks, 'PFE-1' and 'PFE-2', each connected to its respective interface type. Both PFE blocks are connected to a central 'Generalized User Interface Layer (GUIL)'. To the right of the GUIL is a 'UII-TABLE' containing three entries: 'GP-UII' at the bottom, 'SP-UII-1' in the middle, and 'SP-UII-2' at the top. Arrows indicate data flow from the GUIL to the UII-TABLE and from the UII-TABLE to the PFE blocks. Below the GUIL, three 'Function Programs' are shown: 'PROBLEM MANAGEMENT', 'CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT', and 'BUSINESS MANAGEMENT'. Arrows point from these programs to the GUIL. Below 'CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT' and 'BUSINESS MANAGEMENT' are two more blocks: 'CHANGE MANAGEMENT' and 'PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT', respectively, with arrows pointing to them from the GUIL.</p>		

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D E S C R I P T I O N

Method for Specifying User Interfaces and Programming
System Running a Multiple User Interface Type Computer

The invention relates to a method for developing and specifying in a computer system a user interface in an interactive mode, as well as to a programming system for running a computer comprising multiple user interface types.

From US-A-4 845 665 a simulation of computer program external interfaces is known. This patent describes a method for developing computer program external interfaces, understood as display screens and windows, by simulating the interfaces to allow prospective users or programmers to evaluate the design of the program, even before program code for the simulated program is created. The interfaces are executed as a simulated program. During execution, the interfaces may be altered; execution can then continue using the altered interfaces.

This known method concerns a facility to define and simulate user interfaces that are concerned with visible indications for human. It does not provide support for multiple user interface types in a general way.

With advanced programming systems it will be necessary to support different types of user interfaces. Those different types of user interfaces may for example be:

a panel oriented dialog interface with data entry panels, selection panels, and list panels which can be displayed on non-programmable or programmable terminals;

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a direct manipulation interface where by use of, for example, a mouse device the user can directly manipulate the graphical representation of objects on the display screen;

a speech input and/or speech output interface;

a combination of the above interactive interfaces;

a command language interface for the experienced user.

Further types of user interfaces, e. g. touch screen interfaces, are known already today, still additional ones may show up in the future.

Often, it is desired to support multiple such user interface types by a programming system, for example, an operating system. For most programming systems it is also useful to be extendable towards the support of future new user interface types.

Today there exist different implementation techniques for the various user interface types. However, the separate implementation of each of those interface types has the following disadvantages:

it results in a high development effort;

it makes it more difficult to ensure consistency among the different types of user interface implementations. With a consistent implementation of the different user interface types the same set of input parameters is requested, with the same default values, and with identical validity checking;

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it makes it difficult or almost impossible to combine and integrate the multiple user interface types, such that for example dynamic switching from one user interface type to another is possible.

In the past the afore-mentioned problems and disadvantages were not taken that seriously because the number of user interface types being considered was low. Certain advanced user interface types such as the direct manipulation interface and speech I/O are still only rarely used in general purpose programming systems. Furthermore with the few user interface types being considered it was accepted to spent additional effort to solve part of the afore-mentioned problems and disadvantages.

The best example where in existing programming systems multiple, namely two, user interface types are supported concurrently are programming systems which support a command language interface beside a panel oriented dialog interface. Such examples are known from the IBM Operating Systems VSE, MVS, and VM. With a typical implementation of such programming systems the dialog interface is implemented on top of the command interface. This reduces the above mentioned problems and disadvantages, but this solution can only be extended with difficulty to support more than two user interface types. In addition, this method imposes restrictions on the flexibility of the superimposed interactive user interfaces. For example, all input parameters must be completely input by the user, before the underlying command interface may even be called.

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a method and a concept of the realization of a human-computer-interface so that multiple different

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user interface types can be supported concurrently in a consistent manner. It is also an object to provide a programming system that is able to run a computer system comprising multiple user interface types.

These as well as other objects are solved basically by applying the features laid down in independent claims 1 and 5.

Further advantageous developments are laid down in the respective depending sub-claims. The specific features and advantages are either self-explaining or will be explained in connection with the following more detailed description.

The present invention has the following advantages:

- 1) It guarantees the consistent support of multiple user interface types since such information which is common for multiple user interface types either exists only once, namely in the general part of the user interface information (GP-UII), or is generated out of the GP-UII by use of development tools which ensure consistency.
- 2) It enables the implementation of integrated facilities, such as the ability to switch dynamically between different user interface types. Such facilities are only feasible, if
 - a) there exists a common control information which remains valid, even if for example the user interface type is switched dynamically. The GP-UII represents this common information;
 - b) There exists a central function which is in control of the user interface and is

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independent of the user interface type presently active. For this purpose the generalized user interface layer (GUIL) is provided.

- 3) It saves development costs since with both the run-time program structure and the development tools, functions which are common among multiple user interface types, are implemented only once.
- 4) It makes the programming system easily extendable to new interface types since due to the application structure the functional program and the presentation front-end programs dealing with user interfaces are properly separated.

In the following the invention will be explained in more detail in connection with the shown and described embodiment and the Figures in which

- Fig. 1 shows an example of an AND/OR graph for a user interface for specific device characteristics in accordance with the present invention;
- Fig. 2 the overall structure of the user interface in accordance with the present invention;
- Fig. 3 block diagram showing development tools in accordance with the present invention;
- Fig. 4 shows a panel resulting from the UII (user interface information) shown in Example 1;
- Fig. 5 shows a panel resulting from the UII shown in Example 2;
-

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- Fig. 6 shows a panel resulting from the UII shown in Example 3;
- Fig. 7 shows a panel resulting from the UII shown in Example 4;
- Fig. 8 shows a panel resulting from the UII shown in Example 6;
- Fig. 9 shows a panel resulting from the UII shown in Example 7, and
- Fig. 10 shows a panel resulting from the UII shown in Example 7 if there are less than three choice items.
- Fig. 11 shows another AND/OR graph for a user interface.
- Fig. 12 shows a panel produced using the dialog interface.
- Fig. 13 shows a window produced using the graphic interface.
- Fig. 14 shows a window produced using the copy command in the graphic interface.
- Fig. 15 shows a panel allowing the input of device attributes using the dialog interface.

The method of the present invention is based on the grouping of the information defining the user interface for all different user interface types in a

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- 1) general part which is common for all the different user interface types, the general part - user interface information (GP-UII) and
- 2) user interface type specific information, the special part - user interface information (SP-UII).

Based on this concept the invention provides a specific implementation of user interfaces. The provided solution addresses three areas

- a) the structure and content of the control information which describes the user interfaces;
- b) the structure and function of the program providing the user interfaces at run-time, and
- c) the development tools to be used for developing the control information for the different user interface types.

The information describing the user interface, henceforth called UII (user interface information), is structured according to an AND/OR graph with child nodes being dependent on father nodes. This type of graph is called a directed graph. The OR-nodes in the graph represent alternatives, one of which has to be selected by the users, AND-nodes express sets of information units, and terminal nodes attached to AND-nodes represent data input or output to be communicated. Each node of the UII has associated with it the GP-UII and multiple SP-UIIs as described above.

In Fig. 1 an UII example is given in a graphical representation. In this example node 1 is an AND-node (the father node) and branches to nodes (the child nodes) 2 to 5 representing device address, device class, device type and off-line at initial program loading (IPL). Node 5 has

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two terminal nodes, nodes 6 and 7, representing YES or NO which are selected by the user, thus indicating whether the device is off-line at IPL. In further defining the device class the OR-node 3 branches to AND-node 8 for a printer, 9 for a tape and 10 for a disk. Other possible branches are indicated as etc. The printer has attributes specifying an all-point-addressable option indicated with node 11, an endless paper option as indicated by node 12 and a colour option indicated by node 13. If any of these three cases are selected, this fact is then indicated by a YES or NO selection on the terminal nodes 17 to 21. The AND-node 10 leads in the given example to node 14 indicating the size and to node 15 indicating the access time of the disk.

In a real programming system the graphical representation (of course) has to be mapped to data structures, for example to a list of 'Nodes'. A 'Node' then consists of

- o A node-name

The node name should be unique in the graph, or capable of being made unique by adding a qualifier to it.

- o Structural information

- Node-type (AND,OR,TERMINAL)
- Child-nodes (deeper level)
- Next-node (same level)

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- o General information common for all user interface types. This information together with the structural information constitutes the GP-UII mentioned above.
- o Special information for each user interface type being supported. This is the SP-UII mentioned above.

Details on this structure for the example depicted in Fig. 1 are given in Table 1:

Table 1

```
/* NODE 1 */
Node-number: 1
Node-name: Device-characteristics
GP-UII:
  Node-type = AND-Node
  Child-nodes = 2, 3, 4, 5
  Next-node = none
SP-UII for panel oriented dialogs:
  New-Window = Yes
  Panel-name = PDVCHAR

/* NODE 2 */
Node-number: 2
Node-name: Device address
GP-UII:
  Node-type = TERMINAL
  Child-nodes = none
  Next-node = 3
  Variable-name = VDVADDR
  Data-type = HEX
  Data-length = 4
  Help-text = HDVADDR
  Checking-Routine = CHDVADDR
SP-UII for panel oriented dialogs:
  Panel-name = PDVCHAR
  Field-name = FDVADDR
SP-UII for Command Interface:
  Keyword = DEVICE-ADDR
SP-UII for Speech Output:
  Text = 'Enter Device Address, maximum 4 hex digits'

/* NODE 3 */
Node-number: 3
Node-name: Device-class
GP-UII:
  Node-type = OR-node
  Child-nodes = 8, 9, 10, ...
  Next-node = 4
  Variable-name = VDVCLS
  Help-text = HDVCLS
  Checking-Routine = CHDVCLS
SP-UII for panel oriented dialogs:
  Panel-name = PDVCHAR
  Text = 'Select one of the following'
SP-UII for command interface:
  Keyword = DEVICE-CLASS
SP-UII for Speech Output:
  Text = 'Enter Device Class'
```

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```
/* NODE 4 */
Node-number: 4
Node-name: Device-type
GP-UII:
  Node-type = TERMINAL
  Child-nodes = none
  Next-node = 5
  Variable-name = VDV TYP
  Data-type = CHAR
  Data-length = 7
  Help-text = HDV TYP
  Checking-Routine = CHDV TYP
SP-UII for panel oriented dialogs:
  Panel-name = PDVCHAR
  Field-name = FDVCHAR
SP-UII for command interface:
  Keyword = DEVICE-TYPE
SP-UII for Speech Output:
  Text = 'Enter Device Type'
```

The structure and function of the programs providing the user interfaces at run-time includes a program structure for support of multiple user interface types having a so-called generalized user interface layer (GUIL). As depicted in Fig. 2 this layer resides between the function programs and the presentation front end programs PFE-1, PFE-2, ..., PFE-n. The function programs implement the function of the programming system in a user interface type independent way. That means with other words that the function programs exchange data with their PFEs through the GUIL in a user interface type independent way. The GUIL is a program which knows which specific user interface type is presently active and invokes the corresponding PFE. In addition, the GUIL keeps track of user interface parameters already obtained, and skips the invocation of the PFE if the desired parameters are already available. In Fig. 2 examples of function programs such as problem management, change management, configuration management, performance management, and business management are shown. The following shows a sample control flow between function program,

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generalized user interface layer, and presentation front end. In this example, there are two alternative interface types: a dialog interface and a command interface. The function program in this sample is a configuration management function to add a device.

Function Program

- Fill a value buffer with output (initial/default) values
- Call GUIL, parameters (value buffer, UII-table name)
- Get input values from value buffer and perform 'Add Device' function

Generalized User Interface Layer (GUIL)

- Determine currently active PFE
- Call PFE, parameters (value buffer, UII-table name)
- Return to function program

Presentation Front End (PFE) for

Dialog Interface

- Determine following information from UII-table
 - o name of panel
 - o names of fields within panel
 - o Data length of fields
 - o ...
- Fill out fields with values from value buffer

Command Interface

- Determine the command keywords from UII-table
- Locate each keyword in command input string
- Get the values associated to each keyword from command string

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- Call dialog interface manager
 - Use checking-routines (UII-table) to validate input values
 - Put input values into value buffer
- Use checking-routines (UII-table) to validate input values
 - Put input values into value buffer
- Put input values into value buffer
 - Return to GUIL
- Return to GUIL

Besides enabling the concurrent support of different user interface types with a given installation, it gives the further advantage to be prepared for future addition of new interface types.

Some typical user interface types which may be supported this way are the following

- o Menu oriented display terminal interface, i.e. a dialog interface.

This type of interface is probably the most used user interface type today. Advanced versions of this interface type utilize APA displays and a mouse device with techniques such as pop-up windows, action bars, radio buttons, check buttons, etc. Later under the heading "The development process for a user interface" it is described how the UII can be mapped to typical panel types of such a type of user interface.

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- o Direct Manipulation interface

With this type of user interface the objects related to a certain function are shown at the screen of a display terminal and the user causes actions on these objects by manipulating the objects directly on the display screen. Among all the interface types considered, the direct manipulation interface requires the highest degree of abstraction when being translated into the UII. Nevertheless, it is useful to map the direct manipulation interface to an interface layer reflecting the UII (i. e. to the Generalized User Interface Layer shown in Fig. 2), not only if further interface types are being supported.

- o Command Interface

As a complement to menu oriented interfaces, the command interface is useful for fast access to functions by experienced users. With the UII concept there is no problem with mapping a command language interface to an interface reflecting the UII.

- o Speech Input and/or Speech Output

The constructs supported by the UII can easily be mapped to speech output statements. Special conventions would have to be introduced for the handling of lists. The problem of supporting speech input for more than a limited fixed vocabulary would have to be solved, but is independent of using the UII concept, and not part of the present invention.

o Program Call Interface

Beside supporting an external user interface, it is often desirable to support access to the same functions through an internal interface which can be accessed from arbitrary programs. Obviously the Generalized User Interface Layer shown in Fig. 2 is ideally suited for support of such a program call interface. Conventions with respect to the syntax of the program call request, the type and format of the return information, checking rules, etc. have to be defined.

As shown in Fig. 2 the 'Generalized User Interface Layer' GUIIL is controlled by the UII-table. The UII-table reflects the internal (i.e. program readable) format of the UII. This means, it defines the essential information communicated between the computer and the human the GP-UII, and information on the dialog structure. Access to interface type specific information, the SP-UII, is normally supported by including references to interface type specific control information in the UII-table. It may, however also be useful to include the respective control information for the primary user interface types being supported already in the UII-table as depicted in Fig. 2.

In the UII-table layout shown in Table 2 the information required for the menu oriented display terminal interface and the command interface is included. Direct manipulation interface and speech I/O are not considered in the shown case.

Table 2 shows the machine readable format of a node as described in Table 1.

Table 2:

Declare

```

1 UII-Node (n),
  2 Node-number,
  2 Node-name,
  2 General-UII,
    3 Node-type,          /* see explanation below      */
    3 Child-nodes,        /* children of this node    */
    3 Next-node,          /* sister of this node      */
    3 Variable-name,      /* name of associated variable */
    3 Data-type,          /* type of variable value   */
    3 Data-length,        /* max.length of variable value */
    3 Checking-routine,   /* variable value validation */
    3 Help-text,          /* name of associated help   */
  2 Dialog-UII,
    3 Panel-name,         / *name of panel          */
    3 Field-name,         / *name of field on panel   */
    3 Text,               / *prompt text             */
    3 New-window,         / *start new panel indicator */
  2 Command-UII,
    3 Keyword,            / *command keyword         */

```

The Node-type may be 'AND-node', 'OR-node', 'IN-field', 'OUT-field', or 'ALTERNATIVE' (of an OR-node). It may also be useful to support special node types for 'LIST's. The structure of the UII is expressed by storing the successor nodes of an AND-node, OR-node, LIST following these nodes. Such a list of successor nodes is terminated by an entry with Node-type = END.

Table 3 shows the UII-table related to the later explained Example 3 and the panel in Fig. 6.

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Table 3:

```

/* AND-Node for 'Print Options' */
Node-number      = 1
Node-type        = 'AND-node'
Data-length      = 0
Variable-name    = ''
Variable-type    = 'CHAR'
Checking-routine = 'CHECK-PO'
Help-text        = 'HELP-PO'
Keyword          = 'PRINT-OPTIONS'
Panel-table     = 'PANTAB-1'
Successor-node   = ''

/* Node for 'File name' */
Node-number      = 2
Node-type        = 'IN'
Data-length      = 8
Variable-name    = 'VAR001'
Variable-type    = 'CHARACTER'
Checking-routine = 'CHECK-FN'
Help-text        = 'HELP-FN'
Keyword          = 'FILE-NAME'
Panel-table     = 'PANTAB-1'
Successor-node   = ''

/* Node for 'Font Type' */
Node-number      = 3
Node-type        = 'OR'
Data-length      = 0
Variable-name    = 'VAR002'
Variable-type    = 'INTEGER'
Checking-routine = 'CHECK-FT'
Help-text        = 'HELP-FT'
Keyword          = 'FONT-TYPE'
Panel-table     = 'PANTAB-1'
Successor-node   = 7

/* Details for the following nodes
   are not shown here */
/* Node for 'Printer Address' */
/* Node for 'Number of copies' */
/* Node for 'End of AND node for Print Options' */
/* OR-Node for 'Font Type' */
/* Node for 'Prestige Elite' */
/* Node for 'Courier' */
/* Node for 'Essay Standard' */
/* Node for 'Italics' */
/* Node for 'End of OR-node for Font Type' */

```

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The above described structure is suitable for supporting the interface to a dialog manager (for a menu oriented display terminal interface) as well as for the implementation of the parsing for a command and/or program call interface.

As furthermore can be seen from Fig. 2 the generalized user interface layer is controlled by the information GP-UII from the UII-table. The different presentation front end programs PFE-1, PFE-2, etc. are controlled by the associated special part information SP-UII-1 and SP-UII-2 respectively. The presentation front end programs support the various user interface types.

The GUIL (program) uses the GP-UII from the UII (table) to provide the following functions:

- a) a common interface for function programs to exchange data with the end user; this common interface makes the function programs independent from the actual user interface type,
- b) facilities which are useful for all types of user interfaces;
one example of such a facility is a command recording facility which records all specifications made by the user in a general way namely in the form which is accepted by the command interface and thus enables a "Replay" of user interface sessions,
- c) an integration of the various interface types so that for example dynamic switching among them is possible.

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In connection with Fig. 3 development tools used in the development process are shown. With a tool T0 data from a developer are collected so that a neutral form is established. Thus in neutral form the general part - user interface information, GP-UII and the special part - user interface information, SP-UII for the different user interface types is generated in neutral form. From there different tools T1 to Tn are used to generate the special part user interface information in specific form.

The user interface type specific part of the user interface control information (SP-UII), may be requested in a certain format. For example, the panel oriented dialog interface usually requires panel definitions in a format specified by some dialog manager component. Similarly, a speech input or output facility may request the definition of vocabularies in form of specific data sets. In order to ensure that these user interface type specific definitions are consistent, the concept providing an integration of multiple user interface types also includes an integrated solution for the development tools used to generate the various user interface type specific definitions.

The solution provided by the present invention is shown in Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 3, the development process starts by defining the general part of the control information which is common to all the different user interface types. From there, the development continues by generating the user interface type specific definitions. The collection of this kind of information and the transformation into the format requested by the existing programs is supported by specific tools T1, ..., Tn.

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Possible Notation for Specifying User Interface Information

In the preceding description, the UII has been described in some informal notation. Since the UII has to be specified by the developers of the various function programs, a well-defined language for specifying an UII is required. Below a possible notation for such a UII language is shown without the user interface type specific parts.

For the specification of an UII essentially two constructs are needed: a way to specify sets or lists of entities, and a way to specify alternatives. As a graphical representation, therefore, AND/OR graphs are an elegant way to express an UII. For the applications considered by the invention the UII notation described below has been used:

- o If an item 'element-x' can be defined as a set of alternatives alternative-1, alternative-2, ..., alternative-n, this is expressed by

```
<select> element-x
<alt> alternative-1
<alt> alternative-2
.....
<alt> alternative-n
<eselect>
```

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- o If an item 'element-x' can be defined as consisting of a set of sub-items subitem-1, subitem-2, ..., subitem-n, this is expressed by

```
<set> element-x
<in> subitem-1
<in> subitem-2
.....
<in> subitem-n
<eset>
```

The <in> units indicate input items. Alternatively, <out> may be used to indicate output data.

In addition, the following conventions are used:

- o Non-terminal symbols, i.e. symbols for which there exist other UII definitions, start either with the '%' character or use a <link> tag.

Example:

```
<select> option-x
<alt> %further_details
<alt> no
<eselect>
```

or

```
<select> option-x
<link> further_details
<alt> no
<eselect>
```

The "further_details" may be <link>ed in multiple <set> or <select> units.

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- o If, for a certain point in the UII, a list of items 'element-y' is required, this is described by adding the suffix '-list' to the item 'element-y'

Example:

```
<set> element-x
<in> %element-y-list
<in> element-z
<eset>
```

It is then sufficient to have a further definition for 'element-y' (not 'element-y-list').

The item 'element-x' will then contain all of the sub-items in 'element-y' and the sub-item 'element-z'.

The 'element-y' will be described: -

```
<set> element-y-list
<in> subitem-1
<in> subitem-2
...
<in> subitem-n
<eset>
```

The use of the '-list' suffix is particularly useful when all of the sub-items must be handled together, e.g. when they must be all input at the same time, and nothing else may interrupt the input process.

- o If an item 'element-x' has only the two alternatives 'YES' and 'NO', this can be expressed by adding the suffix '-OPT' to 'element-x'.

Example:

```
<in> element-x-OPT
```

is equivalent to

```
<in> %element-x
```

```
<select> element-x
```

```
<alt> YES
```

```
<alt> NO
```

```
<end>
```

- o Comments may be placed by starting with '/*' and terminating with '*/',

Example:

```
/*          This is a comment          */
```

Relation to Panel Types

The introduction of the UII concept in accordance with the invention allows independence from different types of communication devices, e. g. display, typewriter, speech I/O and user interface types, e. g. menu oriented, object oriented. The UII notation described above clearly supports this goal.

Looking at a particular device type special rules may be established for mapping the UII to the user interface constructs supported by this device type.

The following describes how the UII can be mapped to the various panel types which can be seen with a dialog oriented display terminal interface. As an example the panel types supported by the IBM CUA standard (IBM System

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Application Architecture - Common User Access Panel Design and User Interaction, SC26-4351) are considered; these are:

1. Menu Panel

The menu panel shows alternatives to be selected by the user. With character display terminals the alternatives are numbered or associated with mnemonic characters, with APA (all point addressable) display terminals so-called radio buttons may be used.

2. Entry Panel

Entry panels are used to enter values for data variables.

3. Mixed Entry and Menu Panel

Data entry and alternative selections may be mixed within a single panel.

4. List Panel

List panels are a useful interface to operate on lists of data records, for example on a file directory. Usually the lists are scrollable and there is a fixed set of actions shown at the panel which can be applied to the individual list items.

5. Information Panel

The information panel displays information such as help and tutorial text to the user.

In addition, it is described how e. g. special panel elements such as

- o Action Bars and
- o Multiple Choice Selection

are generated from a given UII.

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1. Menu Panel

A `<select>` unit (if not embedded in any of the cases described below) results in a menu panel.

Example 1:

```
<select> Communication Choices
<alt> Receive mail
<alt> Messages pending
<alt> Mail log
<alt> Mail status
<end>
```

The resulting menu panel is depicted in Fig. 4.

2. Entry Panel

A plain `<set>` unit results in an entry panel.

Example 2:

```
<set> Personnel Data
<in> Name
<in> Street
<in> City
<in> Nationality
<in> Phone number
<in> Date of birth
<eset>
```

The resulting menu panel is depicted in Fig. 5.

3. Mixed Entry and Menu Panel

A mixed entry and menu panel can be constructed by including `<select>` units within a `<set>` unit.

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Example 3:

```
<set> Print Options
<in> File name
<in> Font type
    <select>
    <alt> Prestige elite
    <alt> Courier
    <alt> Essay standard
    <alt> Italics
    <end>
<in> Printer address
<in> Number of copies
<eset>
```

The resulting menu panel is depicted in Fig. 6.

4. List Panel

The UII for a List Panel can be defined by use of the '-list' suffix described before in "Possible Notation for Specifying User Interface Information".

Example 4:

```
<set> Device Maintenance
<in> Device-list
    <set>
    <in> Device-def-action
        <select>
        <alt> Add device
        <alt> Delete device
        <alt> Change device
        <alt> Display device characteristics
        <end>
    <out> Device address
    <out> Device type
    <out> Model number
    <eset>
<eset>
```

The resulting menu panel is depicted in Fig. 7.

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If actions can be applied to the list, there are two ways to define them in the UII notation:

1. If the actions can be applied to individual list items, they must be defined within the list unit at the level of the <in> and <out> fields (see Example 4).
2. If the actions apply to the list as a whole or only to a single list item that must be defined outside the list unit.

The actions associated with the list can be specified as an Action Bar by using the conventions described below.

5. Information Panel

The information panel displays information to the user, but does not request any user input e.g. data entry or alternative selections). Since the UII (per definition) does not show explanatory texts, the only information left to be reflected in the UII of information panels is linkage information describing the panel flow. In addition, it may be useful to include, at least a summary of the information panel text in form of comments. Thus, the Example 5 shows the UII of a possible information panel with the successor panels 'Info-Panel-1' and 'Info-Panel-2'.

Example 5:

```
<set> Help on Device Maintenance
/*      Display to the user          */
/*      - the device maintenance task */
/*      - the possible functions      */
<in> %Info-Panel-1
<in> %Info-Panel-2
<eset>
```

6. Specification of Action Bars

An action bar, in the definition of IBM System Application Architecture - Common User Access Panel Design and User Interaction, SC26-4351 is the area at the top of a panel showing a set of action types which can be applied to objects represented in the panel body. If an action type is selected, e. g. by use of a mouse device, a pulldown appears showing the alternative actions for this action type. An action bar can be constructed by use of the suffix '-actions' and by providing the appropriate <select> units. This is shown in Example 6.

Example 6:

```
<set> Device Maintenance
<in> Device-list
  <set>
    <in> Device-def-actions
      <select>
        <alt> Update
          <select>
            <alt> Add device
            <alt> Delete device
            <alt> Change device
          <end>
        <alt> Display
          <select>
            <alt> Display device characteristics
            <alt> Display error recording
            <alt> Display connections
          <end>
        <end>
      <out> Device address
      <out> Device type
      <out> Model number
    <eset>
  <eset>
```

The panel shown in Fig. 8 shows an Action Bar with a pulldown window for 'Update' in accordance with Example 6.

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7. Specification of Multiple Choice Selection

The <select> unit results in a so-called 'Single Choice Selection'. In addition to single choice selections the IBM CUA standard supports menus with 'Multiple Choice Selections' where the user may select multiple items from the given list. In the UII, multiple choice selections can be specified as a group of optional items using the '-OPT' suffix. Such a specification is shown in Example 7 and the resulting panel in Fig. 9.

Example 7:

```
<set> Add I/O device
<in> Device number
<in> Device type
<in> Time-out-OPT
<in> Error recording-OPT
<in> Mirroring-OPT
<eset>
```

If the number of choice items is less than a certain number (e. g. 3) the tools used will generate entry fields instead of the check boxes which are used in general for multiple choice selections. In this case the resulting panel will appear as shown in Fig. 10.

The Development Process for a User Interface

There are mainly two uses of the UII specification concept in the context of user interfaces:

1. As a design concept during the development process
2. As an interface which is actually implemented to separate function programs from the user interface program components.

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This section addresses the first usage, primarily with respect to the development of a user interface for advanced display terminals.

The design of a user interface starts by defining the UII. This enables the application of several design activities to the relevant design information without looking at final user interface details. The following design activities for a user interface can be applied to the UII:

- o Overall design of the dialog tree

A typical user interface for display terminals can be expressed by a dialog tree (in many cases it is actually a directed graph). The design of such a dialog tree with arbitrary depth of details can be performed neatly in terms of the UII.

- o Refinement of the dialog design

The overall design of the dialog tree can be (stepwise) refined based on the UII. The UII is ideally suited for stepwise refinement. For the design of display terminal oriented user interfaces the refinement can even go as far as designing specific panel types as shown in "Relation to Panel Types".

- o Defining and observing design guidelines

There are many useful design guidelines which can be established for the design of a user interface. Many of them relate to aspects such as dialog structure and can be expressed and verified in terms of the UII.

- o Design analysis for various purposes

During the design of a user interface there are always situations where the design must be analyzed for various purposes. As an example, it may be required to compare the newly designed user interface with an existing one in terms of equivalence in the information communicated. Here, too, the UII eases the job by concentrating on the essential information.

- o Design modifications

It is obvious that design modifications are easier as long as unnecessary details are left out in the documentation.

After the (high level) design of the user interface is complete, additional details such as text refinement, panel layout design, exploitation of I/O device characteristics (e. g. color display) have to be defined. For the definition of dialogs for display terminals there usually exist languages and related tools which support the specification of this type of information.

An example of such a language is the IBM SAA Dialog (see IBM System Application Architecture Dialog Tag Language), which supports the definition of display oriented dialogs for SAA supported IBM computers. A so-called Expansion Tool translates and expands a dialog definition given in the UII into the IBM SAA Dialog Tag Language. Beside the UII, the Expansion Tool uses as input:

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- o a Variable Table

which describes for each term appearing in the UII the name by which it is referenced in the function program, the length of the variable, and the name of the associated help panel;

- o an Expand Profile

which defines parameters of an expansion run, such as whether a command area is to be generated, the default cursor position, etc.

Table 4 shows the Dialog Tag Language (DTL) which was generated from the UII shown in Example 3 depicted in Fig. 6.

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Table 4:

```

<PANEL NAME=FIG6 HELP=xxxxxx DEPTH=22 WIDTH=76
MSG LINES=1 KEYLIST=KEYLI1 CURSOR=xxxxxx CSRPOS=1>
Print Options
<TOPINST> Print Options
<DTAFLD NAME=XX0 DATA=%X0 HELP=xxhelp USAGE=IN
REQUIRED=NO ENTWIDTH=10 AUTOTAB=NO ALIGN=START
PMTLOC=BEFORE PMT=30 DESWIDTH=20 MSG=xxxx >
File name
<SELFLD NAME=XX1 TYPE=SINGLE PMTLOC=ABOVE PMT=30>
select Font type
<CHOICE HELP=xxhelp >Prestige elite
<ACTION TYPE=SET VAR=%X1 VALUE=%V1>
<CHOICE HELP=xxhelp >Courier
<ACTION TYPE=SET VAR=%X1 VALUE=%V2>
<CHOICE HELP=xxhelp >Essay standard
<ACTION TYPE=SET VAR=%X1 VALUE=%V3>
<CHOICE HELP=xxhelp >Italics
<ACTION TYPE=SET VAR=%X1 VALUE=%V4>
</SELFLD>
<DTAFLD NAME=XX6 DATA=%X6 HELP=xxhelp USAGE=IN
REQUIRED=NO ENTWIDTH=10 AUTOTAB=NO ALIGN=START
PMTLOC=BEFORE PMT=30 DESWIDTH=20 MSG=xxxx >
Printer address
<DTAFLD NAME=XX7 DATA=%X7 HELP=xxhelp USAGE=IN
REQUIRED=NO ENTWIDTH=10 AUTOTAB=NO ALIGN=START
PMTLOC=BEFORE PMT=30 DESWIDTH=20 MSG=xxxx >
Number of copies
</PANEL>

```

Data Communication

The main purpose of a user interface is to communicate between the user on one side and the application program

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running in the computer on the other side. The data transmitted during the operation of the program - also called the session - from the user to the computer is termed user session data (USD). Since a variety of interface types are supported by the computer, the input USD needs to be stored in a format which is independent of the user interface type being used. This interface-independent type of storage will additionally allow the user during the same session to switch between different user interface types without losing any of the data which has previously been input using another interface type. The user interface-independent format in which the data is stored is termed a USD-list.

The manner in which data is collected for the USD-list will now be described by reference to Fig. 1. The UII graph shown in Fig. 1 is processed from the top downwards. For each node, data is obtained from the user and stored in the USD-list. There is no particular sequence in which the data has to be input since this may depend on the particular interface type chosen. Similarly, the way in which the data is obtained from the user is not relevant since this will also depend on the user interface type chosen. For each node processed, an entry is made in the USD-list consisting of the triple:

{Node-name, value, nesting-level}

The node name refers to the name of the node in the UII-graph, further details for each node are given in Table 1. The value depends on the node type as shown in Table 5:

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Table 5

node type	value
AND	0
OR	index of alternative selected
TERMINAL-OR	yes/no
TERMINAL-AND	value entered by user

The data in the USD-list can be represented in a tree structure. The value of the nesting-level then gives the nesting level within the tree. For example node 1 in Fig. 1 will have a nesting-level value of 1 since it is the first entry in the tree. Nodes 2 to 5, which are child nodes of node 1, have a nesting-level value of 2.

Before data is obtained from the user, a check needs to be carried out whether the data is already available in the USD-list. This becomes particularly necessary when switching between different user interface types, because the two user interface types may apply different sequences for inputting data when processing the UII graph. A further check that is necessary when switching between interfaces is to ensure that when there is a group of sub-items that have to be treated together (i.e. the items are defined using a '-list' suffix), all of the items are treated before any further operations are carried out.

The storing of user session data into the USD-list has to be done in manner such that the structure of the tree can be determined. This is done by ensuring the triple relating to the top node in the UII-graph is at the top of the USD-list and that the triples relating to the lowest nodes in the UII-graph, i.e. those with the lowest

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nesting levels, are at the end of the USD-list. When a triple relating to another node has to be inserted into the USD-list, it is inserted into the USD-list after the triple for its father node but before other child nodes of its father node, i.e. other nodes with the same nesting level.

Examples of USD-lists for different User Interface Types

A few examples will illustrate how the USD-list is generated and its relationship to the UII. Suppose the user wishes to define the hardware configuration for a given system consisting of processors, control-units and devices. The UII-graph is shown in Fig. 11. The GP-UII will have the following form:

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```

<set> Hardware Configuration
  <link> Overall hardware configuration attributes
  <set> Processor-list
  <link> Processor attributes
    <set> Control-Unit-list
    <link> Control unit attributes
      <set> Device-list
      <element> device address
      <select> device class
        <set> Printer
          <select> All Point addressable
            <alt> Yes
            <alt> No
          <eselect>
          <select> Endless paper
            <alt> Yes
            <alt> No
          <eselect>
          <select> Colour
            <alt> Yes
            <alt> No
          <eselect>
        <eset>
        <alt> Tape
        <set> Disk
          <element> Size
          <element> Access time
        <eset>
        <eselect>
        <element> device type
        <select> Offline at IPL
          <alt> Yes
          <alt> No
        <eselect>
        <eset>
      <eset>
    <eset>
  <eset>
<eset>

```

Example 9 - dialog:

Now suppose that the user interface chosen is 'dialog', then dialog specific SP-UII's have to be associated with the UII. Thus the UII will have the following form, the capital letters indicating the SP-UII.

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```
<set> Hardware Configuration
DIALOG: WINDOW (title='panel for overall hardware
               conf.attr.')
  <link> Overall hardware configuration attributes
  <set> Processor-list
  DIALOG: WINDOW (title='Processor Definition')
  <link> processor attributes
  <set> Control-Unit-list
  DIALOG: WINDOW (title='Control Unit Definition')
  <link> Control unit attributes
  <set> Device-list
  DIALOG: WINDOW (title='Device Definition')
  <element> device address
  DIALOG: ENTRYFIELD (text='Device name')
  <select> device class
  DIALOG: RADIOBUTTONGROUP(...)
  <set> Printer
  DIALOG: CHECKBOXGROUP(text='If printer specify:')
    <select> All Point addressable
      <alt> Yes
      <alt> No
    <eselect>
    <select> Endless paper
      <alt> Yes
      <alt> No
    <eselect>
    <select> Colour
      <alt> Yes
      <alt> No
    <eselect>
  <eset>
  <alt> Tape
  <set> Disk
  DIALOG: TEXT(text='If disk specify:')
  <element> Size
  DIALOG: ENTRYFIELD (text='Disk size')
  <element> Access time
  DIALOG: ENTRYFIELD (text='Access time')
  <eset>
  <eselect>
  <element> device type
  DIALOG: ENTRYFIELD (text='device type')
  <select> Offline at IPL
  DIALOG: CHECKBOX (text='Offline at IPL')
    <alt> Yes
    <alt> No
  <eselect>
  <eset>
  <eset>
  <eset>
  <eset>
```


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A panel resulting from UII specification <set> Device-list and all UII entries nested into that <set> is shown in Fig. 12 together with the data input by the user into the system. This produces the following USD-list:

Device-list	0	3
device address	DEVXXX	4
device class	3	4
Disk	5	5
Size	70MB	6
Accesstime	15000	6
device type	IBM3380	4
Offline at IPL	1	4
Offline at IPL.YES	0	5

The panels are created by a user interface manager, e.g. a dialog manager, which is controlled by the SP-UII. If, at the point of switching to dialog interface type from another interface type, part of the USD-list has already been generated then the data in the USD-list is used to initialise the respective input fields of the dialog panels. Should it be required, then these input fields could be protected from over-typing by the dialog manager.

Example 10 - Graphic:

If the user interface is graphic, then graphic SP-UII's need to be associated with the UII. This is shown as follows.

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```

<set> Hardware Configuration
GRAPHIC: background = white layout = layout 1
<link> Overall hardware configuration attributes
<set> Processor-list
<link> Processor attributes
GRAPHIC: ICON = procicon
<set> Control-Unit-list
GRAPHIC: ICON = cuicon
<link> Control unit attributes
<set> Device-list
GRAPHIC:ICON = devicon
<element> device address
<select> device class
  <set> Printer
    <select> All Point addressable
      <alt> Yes
      <alt> No
    <eselect>
    <select> Endless paper
      <alt> Yes
      <alt> No
    <eselect>
    <select> Colour
      <alt> Yes
      <alt> No
    <eselect>
  <eset>
  <alt> Tape
  <set> Disk
    <element> Size
    <element> Access time
  <eset>
  <eselect>
  <element> device type
  <select> Offline at IPL
    <alt> Yes
    <alt> No
  <eselect>
  <eset>
<eset>
<eset>

```

A window resulting from these specifications is shown in Fig. 13. This window is produced by a graphical user interface manager, which uses the SP-UII. The graphical user interface manager also handles the entries into the USD-list. The USD-list generated using the example of Fig. 13 has the following form:

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Hardware Configuration	0	0
Overall hardware configuration attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Processor-list	0	1
Processor attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Control-Unit-list	0	2
Control unit attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Device-list	0	3
device address	DEVXXX	4
/* device attributes */		

For simplicity the attributes of the overall hardware configuration, processor, control units or devices are not shown in detail. These would be added into the USD-list by further manipulation of windows.

Example 11 - Command:

In a command user interface, SP-UII's defining the command syntax have to be added to the UII. This results as follows:

```

<set> Hardware Configuration
COMMAND: SYNTAX (HW_CONF<Processor-list>END)
<link> Overall hardware configuration attributes
<set> Processor-list
COMMAND: SYNTAX (PROC_DEF<Processor attributes><Control-Unit-list>
<link> Processor attributes
  <set> Control-Unit-list
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (CU_DEF<Device list>)
  <link> Control unit attributes
    <set> Device-list
    COMMAND: SYNTAX (DEV_DEF<device address>...)
    <element> device address
    COMMAND: SYNTAX (NAME=string)
    <select> device class
    COMMAND: SYNTAX (CLASS=)
    <set> Printer
    COMMAND: SYNTAX (PRINTER)
    <select> All Point addressable
    COMMAND: SYNTAX (APA =)
    <alt> Yes
    COMMAND: SYNTAX (YES)
    <alt> No
  
```

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```
COMMAND: SYNTAX (NO)
<eselect>
<select> Endless paper
COMMAND: SYNTAX (ELPAPER=)
  <alt> Yes
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (YES)
  <alt> No
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (NO)
<eselect>
<select> Colour
COMMAND: SYNTAX (COLOUR=)
  <alt> Yes
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (YES)
  <alt> No
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (NO)
<eselect>
<eset>
<alt> Tape
COMMAND: SYNTAX (TAPE)
<set> Disk
COMMAND: SYNTAX (DISK)
  <element> Size
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (SIZE=number)
  <element> Access time
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (ACCESSTIME=number)
<eset>
<eselect>
<element> device type
COMMAND: SYNTAX (TYPE=number)
<select> Offline at IPL
COMMAND: SYNTAX (OFFLINE=)
  <alt> Yes
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (YES)
  <alt> No
  COMMAND: SYNTAX (NO)
<eselect>
<eset>
<eset>
<eset>
<eset>
```

So a possible valid command defining a hardware configuration would be as follows.

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```

HW_CONF
PROC_DEF
CU_DEF
DEV_DEF
  NAME=DEVXXX
  CLASS=DISK
  SIZE=70MB
  ACESSTIME=1500
  TYPE=IBM3380
  OFFLINE=YES
DEV_DEF
  NAME=DEVYYY
  CLASS=TAPE
  TYPE=IBM3950
  OFFLINE=NO
END

```

User input from this command procedure would be mapped by a command parser into an USD-list. This would result in the following USD-list:

Hardware Configuration	0	0
Overall hardware configuration attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Processor-list	0	1
Processor attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Control-Unit-list	0	2
Control unit attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Device-list	0	3
device address	DEVXXX	4
device class	3	4
Disk	0	5
Size	70MB	6
Access time	15000	6
device type	IBM3380	4
Offline at IPL	1	4
Offline at IPL.Yes	0	5
Device	0	3
device address	DEVYYY	4
device class	2	4
Tape	0	5
device type	IBM 3950	4
Offline at IPL	2	4
Offline at IPL.No,	0	5

In order to create the USD-list as shown above, it is necessary that the command parser is controlled by the UII. For the switching from an arbitrary user interface

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type to COMMAND mode a 'Text Generator' (the reverse function to a parser) being controlled by the UII and using as input an USD-list is required.

Example 12 - Switching:

Let us now suppose that a user wishes to define the hardware configuration using several user interface types. A sample scenario would be as follows. First the user starts with a command list.

```
HW CONF
PROC_DEF
CU_DEF
DEV_DEF
    NAME=DEVXXX
    CLASS=DISK
END
```

This would result in the following USD-list:

Hardware Configuration	0	0
Overall hardware configuration attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Processor-list	0	1
Processor attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Control-Unit-list	0	2
Control unit attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Device-list	0	3
device address	DEVXXX	4
device class	3	4
Disk	0	5

The user then switches to user interface type = GRAPHIC which would show him or her the window as shown in Fig. 13. In graphic mode the user may add another device by graphically copying DEVXXX to DEVYYY (see Fig. 14). This would extent the USD-list by the following entries:

Device-list	0	3
device address	DEVYYY	4
device class	3	4
Disk	0	5

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For the new added device the user now wants to complete and update the device attributes by use of the DIALOG type of user interface. This would result in a dialog panel as shown in Fig. 15. The panel shows already the updated device attributes.

After these updates, the USD-list looks as follows:

Hardware Configuration	0	0
Overall hardware configuration attributes		
/* detail not shown here */		
Processor-list	0	1
Processor attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Control-Unit-list	0	2
Control unit attributes		
/* details not shown here */		
Device-list	0	3
device address	DEVXXX	4
device class	3	4
Disk	0	5
Device	0	3
device address	DEVYYY	4
device class	2	4
Tape	0	5
device type	IBM3950	4
Offline at IPL	2	4
Offline at IPL.No.	0	5

Finally, the user may switch back to command mode to get a 'textual view' of what has been defined so far and possibly do further definitions in the command mode. By use of a text editor, for example the user may complete the attributes for DEVXXX:

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```
HW_CONF
PROC_DEF
CU_DEF
DEV_DEF
  NAME=DEVXXX
  CLASS=DISK
  SIZE=70MB
  ACESSTIME=1500
  TYPE=IBM3380
  OFFLINE=YES
DEV_DEF
  NAME=DEVYYY
  CLASS=TAPE
  TYPE=IBM3950
  OFFLINE=NO
END
```

Of course, the user is not restricted to this sequence of operations when defining the overall hardware configuration. He or she is free to chose whichever type of interface is appropriate or easiest to work with.

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C L A I M S

1. Method for specifying and developing in a computer system a user interface characterized by
 - a) describing user interface information (UII) in form of a directed graph with information associated to nodes, each node containing:
 - a1) information that is a general part, common to all the different user interface types
(General Part-User Interface Information (GP-UII)),
 - a2) information that is specific to each different user interface type
(Special Part-User Interface Information (SP-UII)),
 - b) transforming said user interface information into control information specifying characteristics of the different user interface types.
2. Method as in claim 1, wherein each user interface type, e.g. dialog interface, speech input, speech output, etc., is implemented by a separate presentation front end program (PFE1, PFE2, ..., PFE_n) supporting the various user interface types, which is interconnected to a Generalized User Interface Layer (GUIL), and wherein said Generalized User Interface Layer (GUIL) performs its function of separation of user interface related programs and routing to a pre-

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sently active user interface type, and eventually of fulfilling certain functions common to all user interface types, by use of said General Part-User Interface Information (GP-UII), and wherein said different presentation front end programs perform their functions by use of said associated Special Part-User Interface Information (SP-UII).

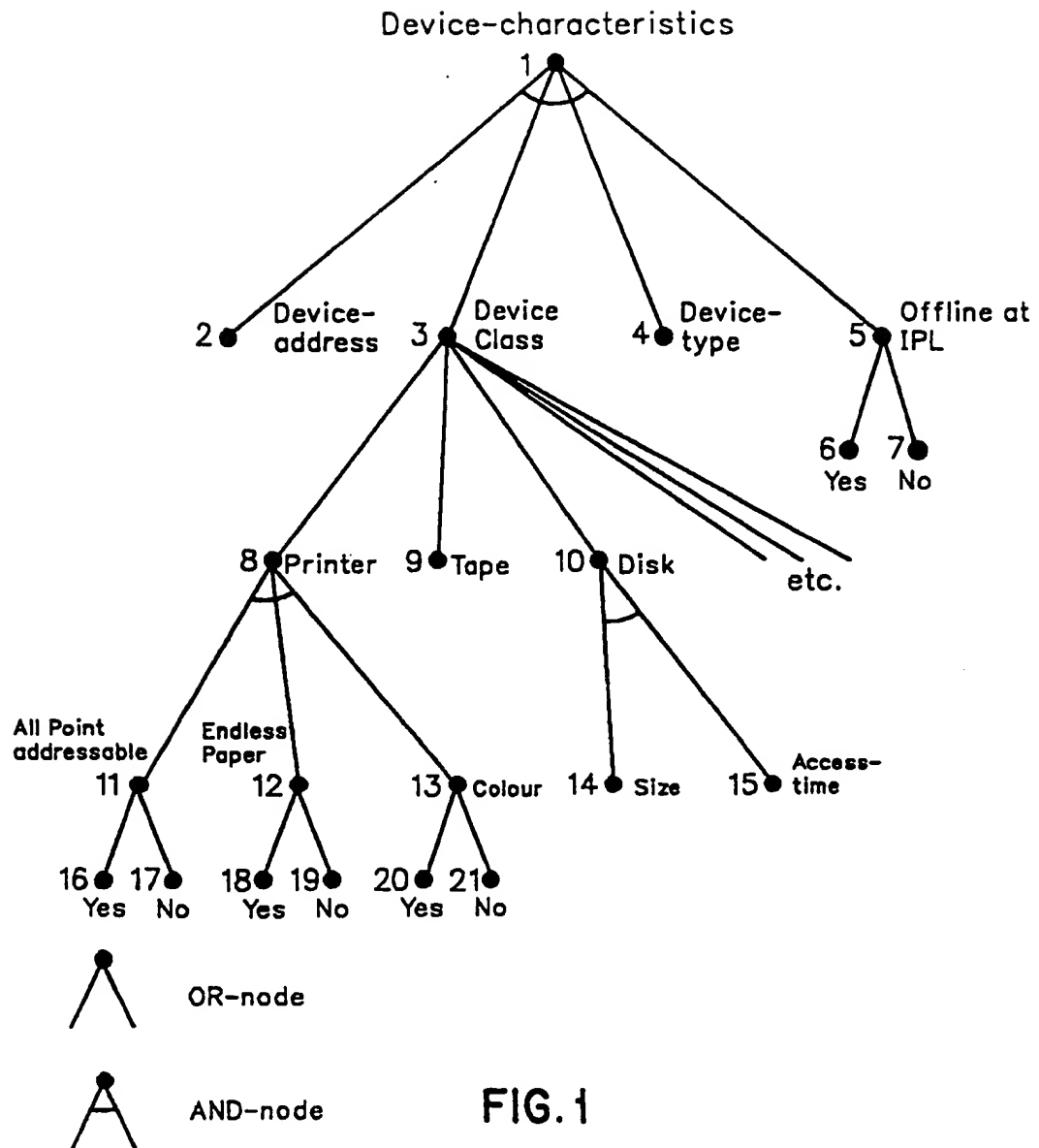
3. Method as in claim 2, wherein one or more function programs are provided that invoke the Generalized User Interface Layer (GUIL), and which implement the function semantics of the programming system in a user interface type independent way.
4. Method as in anyone of the claims 1 to 3, wherein tools are provided for establishing the information that is general and/or special to an associated user interface type, e.g. a tool (T0) for collecting data from developer to establish General (GP-UII) and Specific (SP-UII) Part-User Interface Information in a neutral, device independent form.
5. Method according to any of the above claims wherein data input by the user is stored in a list which may be accessed by any of said present presentation front ends.
6. Programming system for running a computer comprising multiple user interface types characterized by presentation front end programs (PFE) associated with each user interface type,

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one or more function programs to perform functions on every interface in an interface type independent way,
a generalized user interface layer (GUIL) which is interposed between said function programs and said presentation front end programs,
an UII-table (UII-TABLE) containing General Part-User Interface Information (GP-UII) that is common to all the different user interface types, and containing Special Part-User Interface Information (SP-UII) that is specific to each different user interface type, and
using said general and specific (GP-UII and SP-UII) information to control the different user interface types.

7. Programming system as in claim 6, wherein said general information (GP-UII) controls said Generalized User Interface Layer (GUIL) program; and said special information (SP-UII1, SP-UII2 ...) controls the associated user interface types via said respective Presentation Front End Programs (PFES).
8. Programming system as in any of the above claims further including a user session data (USD) list for storing data input by the user in a format independent of the type of user interface used.

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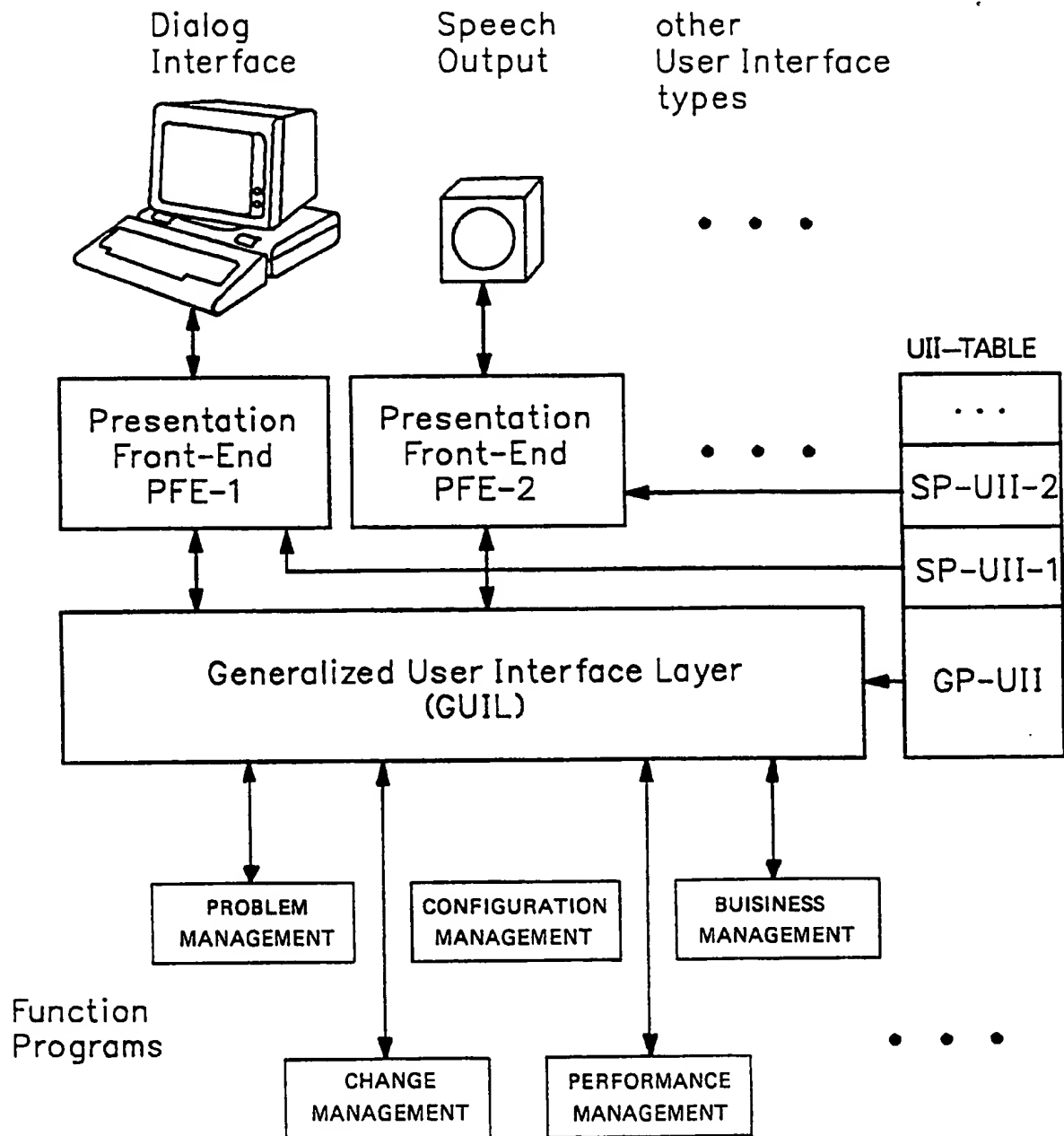


FIG. 2

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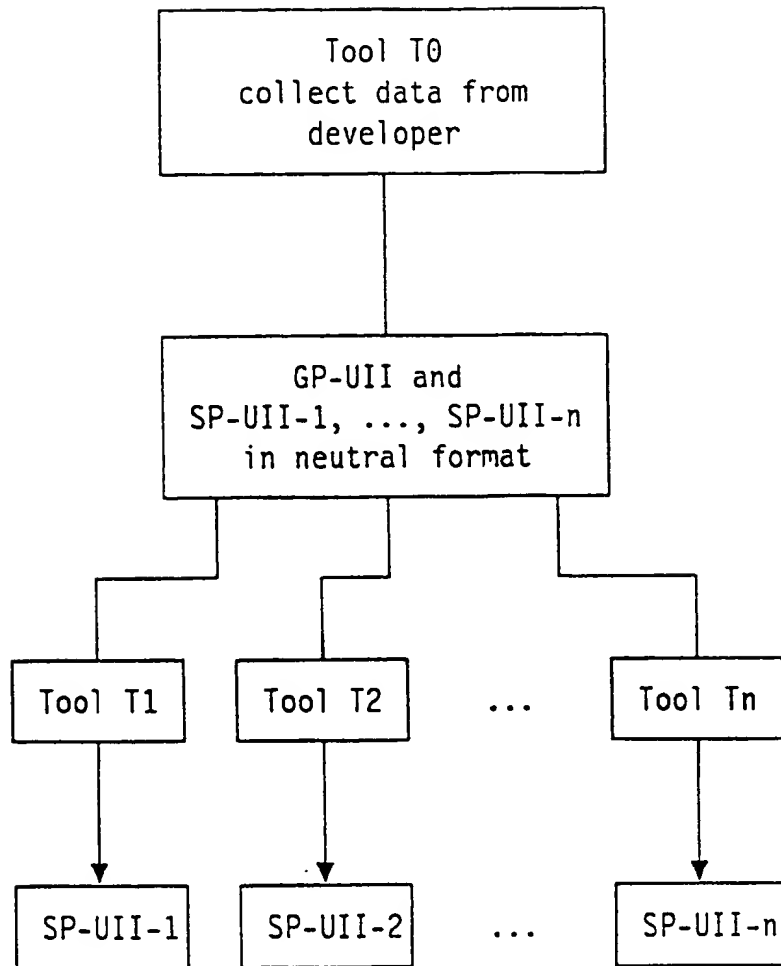


FIG. 3

Communication Choices

Select one of the following:

- 1 Receive mail
- 2 Messages pending
- 3 Mail log
- 4 Mail status

FIG. 4

Personnel Data

Specify or revise the current values below and press ENTER.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

Nationality _____

Phone number _____

Date of birth _____

FIG.5

Print Options

File name _____

Select one of the following Font types

- 1 Prestige elite
- 2 Courier
- 3 Essay standard
- 4 Italics

Printer address _____

Number of copies _____

FIG. 6

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Device Maintenance

Specify one of the following actions

1 - Add device 2 - Delete device 3 - Change device
4 - Display device characteristics

Action	Device address	Device type	Model number
-	0010	Disk	3880-21
-	0030	Disk	3880-21
-	0041	Printer	3820
-	0042	Tape	3920-1

FIG. 7

Update	Display	Exit	Help
--------	---------	------	------

Add device	
Delete device	
Change device	

Device Maintenance

Action	Device address	Device type	Model number
-	0010	Disk	3880-21
-	0030	Disk	3880-21
-	0041	Printer	3820
-	0042	Tape	3920-1

FIG. 8

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Add I/O Device

Device number _____

Device type _____

Select one or more of the following options

☒ Time-out

☐ Error recording

☐ Mirroring

FIG.9

Add I/O Device

Device number _____

Device type _____

Time-out. _____ YES or NO

Error recording _____ YES or NO

FIG.10

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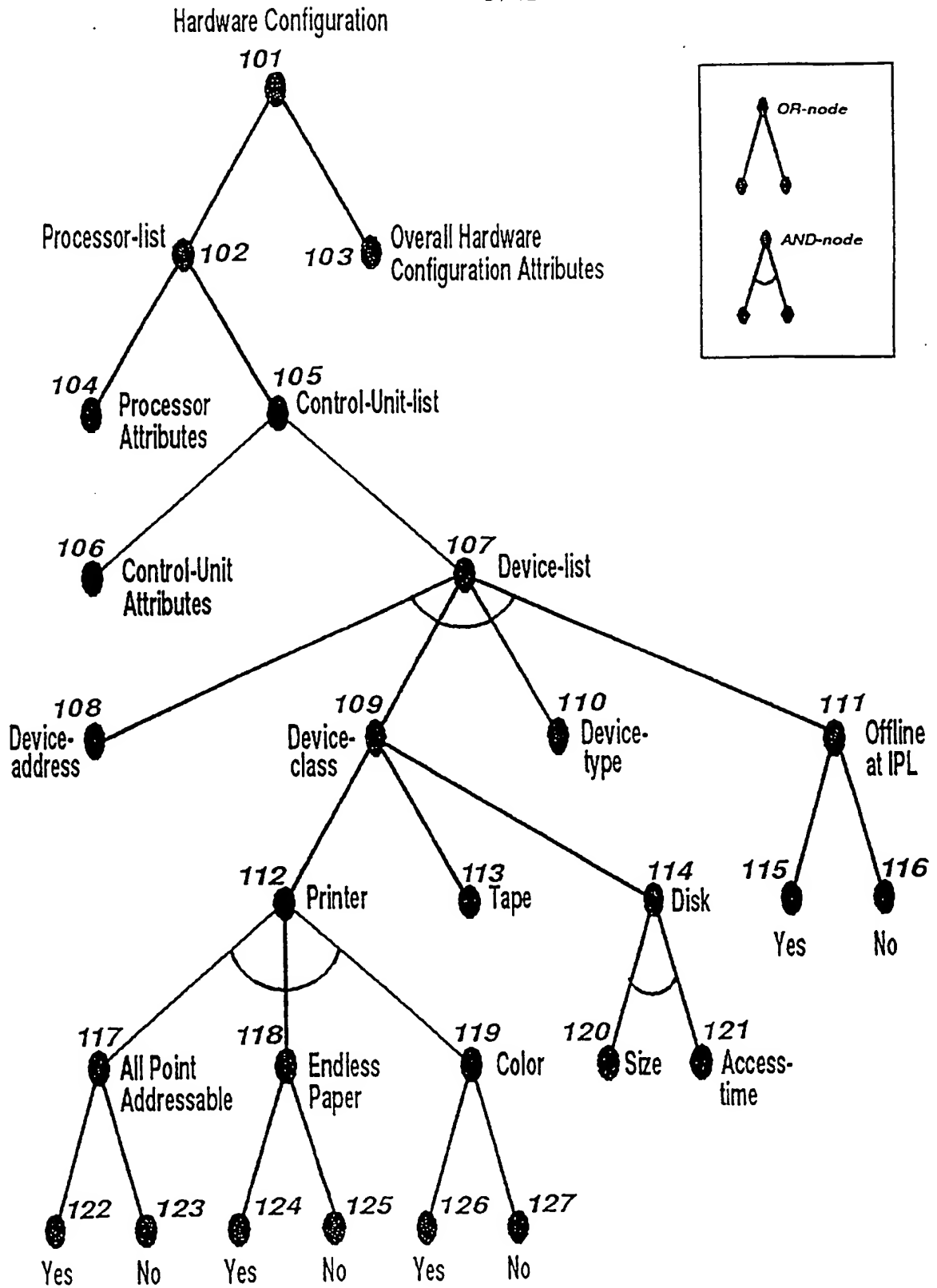


FIG. 11

Device Definition

Device Name

Device Class

☐ Printer

☐ Tape

☒ Disk

If printer specify:

☐ All Point Addressable

☐ Endless Paper

☐ Colour

If disk specify:

Disk Size

Access Time

Device Type

☒ Offline at IPL

FIG. 12

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FIG.13

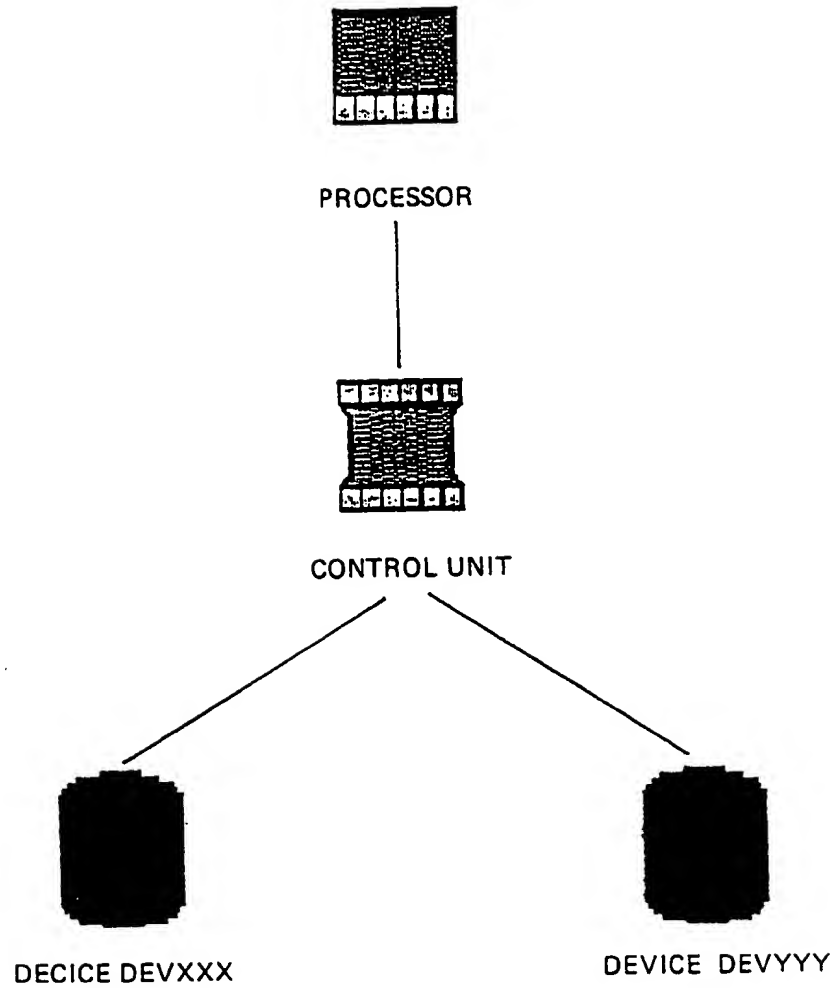


FIG. 14

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Device Definition

Device Name

Device Class

- ☐ Printer
- ☒ Tape
- ☐ Disk

If printer specify:

- ☐ All Point Addressable
- ☐ Endless Paper
- ☐ Colour

If disk specify:

Disk Size

Access Time

Device Type

☐ Offline at IPL

FIG. 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 91/01642

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC Int.Cl. 5 G06F9/44		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	G06F	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	ACM TRANSACTIONS ON INFORMATION SYSTEMS vol. 8, no. 3, July 1990, NEW YORK, US pages 204 - 236; CHARLES WIECHA ET AL: 'ITS: A tool for Rapidly Developing Interactive Applications' see abstract see page 204, line 1 - page 205, line 17 see page 205, line 34 - line 37 see page 207, line 42 - page 208, line 29 see page 210, line 13 - line 19 see page 212, line 8 - line 12 see page 213, line 11 - line 32 see page 216, line 40 - page 217, line 22 see page 220, line 12 - page 221, line 8; table 1	1-4,6,7
Y	--- -/--	5,8
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
21 NOVEMBER 1991	05.12.91	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	KINGMA Y.	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
Y	<p>COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY. vol. 32, no. 11, November 1989, NEW YORK, US pages 1352 - 1358; ELIEZER KANOROWITZ AND ODED SUDARSKY: 'The Adaptable User Interface' see page 1352, left column, line 1 - right column, line 16 see page 1352, left column, line 27 - right column, line 16 see page 1353, right column, line 38 - page 1354, left column, line 29 see page 1355, left column, line 22 - right column, line 20 see page 1355, right column, line 34 - page 1356, left column, line 10</p> <p>---</p>	5,8